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The Inland Lakes of Wisconsin. By EDWARD A. BIRGE and CHAUNCEY JUDAY. Bulletin XXII, Scientific Series No. 7, of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.

This report deals with the dissolved gases of the water and their biological significance. Five years have been spent in this investigation. The work was first undertaken and outlined by Mr. Birge, who has kept general oversight over the work throughout the investigation and who has prepared the introduction to the present volume, but Mr. Juday has taken more and more of the responsibility of the investigation and is credited with the preparation of the body of the report.

As stated in the opening chapter, the primary object was to make a general survey of the lakes situated in various parts of Wisconsin in order to ascertain the status of the physical, chemical, and biological conditions which exist in them. Special consideration was given to lakes existing in different portions of the state and under different climatic conditions. The waters were examined for their content of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, methane, carbon monoxide, and some other gases, and analyses were made of the mineral content.

The report gives a reasonably full account of the dissolved gases in the waters and sets forth the seasonal variations of these gases, their vertical distribution, the effect of the seasons and the plankton on the quantity and distribution of the gases, but the authors frankly admit that many of the biologic problems associated with their studies have not been solved.

The question why different lakes that are of about equal age, that have the same species of plankton, where temperatures do not differ widely, where the chemistry of the waters is not greatly different, where the planktons have had apparently the same advantages for development, differ so widely in productivity or ability to support a population of plankton, is not solved, and many other problems of a biological and chemical nature have arisen during the investigation which invite further study.

W. W. A.

Atlas photographique des formes du relief terrestre. Selected and prepared for publication by an international Commission appointed at the Ninth International Congress of Geography.

The plan of this atlas involves the preparation of nine volumes each to contain 48 plates, and each plate to be accompanied by a text descriptive of the geologic and physiographic features shown in the view. The